

New-York

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ALBANY.

CHARTER PROSPECTS.

A DEAD-LOCK IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE OVER THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Cities has been hard at work all day and evening getting the New-York Charter ready to report to-morrow morning; but they now announce that by no possibility will they be ready to report it then. They have been engaged this evening exclusively on the Twenty-fifth Section but can come to no agreement.

They have voted down the proposition to leave the section as it came from the Assembly; also the proposition to vest the appointing power in the Mayor and the Presidents of the two Boards of Aldermen; also to leave it with the Mayor exclusively; also to leave it with the Mayor and Aldermen together, the former to nominate and the latter to confirm. In fact, they have voted down every practical proposition that could be conceived with regard to the appointing power, and are apparently nearer an agreement than when they began.

The most probable conclusion of their labors will be to give the appointments to the Mayor with confirmation by the Aldermen, and to retain certain heads of Departments now in office, as stated in THE TRIBUNE dispatches of Tuesday.

THE NEW BROOKLYN CHARTER FAVORABLY REPORTED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

ALBANY, March 19.—The Assembly Committee on Cities reported the Brooklyn Charter framed by the One Hundred, this evening, favorably, Mr. Gere alone dissenting.

LEADING TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL THE TWEED INVESTIGATION ADJOURNED TO THIS CITY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Special Committee of the Senate (Messrs. Johnson, Allen, Lewis, Lowry, and Graham), appointed to investigate the alleged bribery and corruption of William M. Tweed, at Albany, will meet in open session in New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Committee have agreed to employ John E. Parsons as their counsel, provided his services can be obtained.

ANOTHER INSURANCE WRANGLE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

ALBANY, March 19.—The Assembly fell into another wrangle this evening over Hendee's Insurance bill, arising out of a motion by that gentleman to reconsider a vote by which the House agreed to an adverse report of the Insurance Committee on his bill. Hendee indulged in a repetition of his insinuations against the Insurance Committee, and said it was "slimed over" by the insurance companies. This brought out the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Toley, who repelled the insinuations of the gentleman from Jefferson, and contradicted a statement made by him that he (Toley) agreed to report the bill favorably. So far from this being true, Toley said he had refused to have any conversation with Hendee about his bill outside of the Committee. Messrs. Weed, Van Cott, Wright, and Jacobs, also of the Insurance Committee, defended its action against the repeated remonstrance of Mr. Hendee, and said that the Committee had reported a bill embodying all the features asked for in Hendee's bill, together with others still more stringent against the insurance companies. Mr. Jacobs said they had reported substantially the same bill that was defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature through the influence of the insurance companies, which was a sufficient contradiction of the charge that the Committee was in their interest.

Mr. Hendee, finding the entire Committee arrayed against him, retracted his charges so far as to say that he disclaimed any enmity toward any member of the Committee or any wish to impugn their integrity. After an hour's wrangling a vote was taken on Hendee's motion to reconsider the acceptance of the adverse report, which resulted in a majority of 15 in favor of sustaining the Committee.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

The Insurance Committee reported a bill which provides for the non-forfeiture of policies on account of losses in the payment of premiums; and also requires life insurance companies to make a full detailed statement of their business, salaries paid, expenses, etc., annually, in addition to the reports now required of them.

RURAL TAX-PAYERS' GRIEVANCES — RELIEF URGENTLY NEEDED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 19.—The most important development of the discussion on the Bonds and Mortgages Exemption bill last night, is the fact that the farmers of the interior are suffering severely from heavy taxation, debt, competition of Western produce, and a consequent depression in the value of their farms. They require some comprehensive measure for their relief, and do not recognize either the exemption of mortgages from taxation or the repeal of the Usury laws as schemes which have any tendency to improve their condition. Mr. Sylvester, the member from Lewis County, said last night that there had been a depreciation of 25 per cent in the value of farm lands since the close of the war. From the report made to the Constitutional Commission it appears that the aggregate of State, town, county, and city indebtedness in the State of New-York has reached the astounding sum of \$235,000,000. The annual interest of this sum, excluding entirely the burdens of national debt and extravagance, must be fully equal to all other legitimate expenses of town, county, State, and city government. It is clear that with prices of grain, cattle, and farm products established by the cost of growing them on the more fertile lands of the West, such taxation as now rests upon the farmers of this State cannot be permanently endured. Yet there seems nowhere to be any movement in the direction of economy. If we may believe Mr. Sylvester, no member from a rural district can vote to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, or relax the penalties for receiving more than seven per cent for the use of money, without being repudiated by his constituents. The policy of bonding towns for the purpose of subscribing to the stock of railroads, which have no other capital than such subscriptions, and the loans which can be effected on their mortgage bonds, is also growing into disfavor with the tax-payers of the interior. The evils of a permanent debt are felt more keenly than the advantages of being situated on the line of some shabbily conducted railway. Hence the discontent which prevails throughout the State, and the hostility to all measures which are supposed to be mainly for the benefit of New-York and Brooklyn capitalists.

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION.

DONOHUE'S GAS CONSUMERS' BILL — CAREY'S CROSS-TOWN ROAD—CIVIL RIGHTS—A CANAL QUESTION — STREET-OPENING DAMAGES — A NEW QUARANTINE BILL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 19.—Mr. Donohue's bill for the protection of gas consumers against fraud and extortion came up on its final passage in the Assembly this morning in the order of third readings. This bill provides that all gas companies in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall furnish gas of illuminating power equivalent to 18 sperm candles, and that the price thereof shall not exceed \$2 per 1,000 feet. It also provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State gas inspector, who shall have power to appoint assistants, not exceeding 12 in number, whose duty it shall be to make analytical tests of the quality of gas furnished not less than once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary. These tests are to be made with previous notice to the companies, and to be made by Louis Berry, a Swiss, who is now under arrest with

the Porvenir de Valle Gotted, Nicaragua, of the 22d of February, says the practicability of the ship canals through Nicaragua has been settled by the labor of the present United States surveying party in Nicaragua. The difference of levels between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans is about 22-25 feet American, and 24-30 feet Spanish measure. The surveying party visited the capital, and on the 1st of February last took the steamer on the lake, which was to convey them to Virgin Bay.

Great excitement has been caused by the discovery of a band of counterfeiters. The chief manufacture seems to have been of Peruvian and Mexican and Colombian pearls. The principal

failure falls below the standard of 18 candles, the com-

pany furnishing it is made liable to a fine of not more than \$50 nor less than \$250. Several members objected to the bill on the ground that the appointment of a State inspector by the Governor was unconstitutional. After discussion of this point the final passage of the bill was postponed till this defect can be remedied—or as some of the friends of the bill urged, until the gas companies can send the means here to defeat it altogether.

The bill for Carey's cross-town horse railroad passed the Assembly this morning by a vote of 21 to 24—an amendment offered by Mr. Owylyke having been previously adopted, requiring the Company to pay three per cent of the gross receipts of the road into the treasury annually. The road runs from the foot of Twenty-third-st., East River, to the foot of Christopher-st., North River, passing through portions of Avenue A, Seventeenth-st., Union-square, Fourteenth-st., Seventeenth-st., Hammard-st., and Christopher-st.

The Civil Rights bill, introduced by Mr. Huston, conferring equal privileges before the law on colored people, and the fact that most of the Democrats as well as Republicans voted for it is indicative of the radical change that has taken place in public sentiment within the last three or four years. The following is the bill:

The bill for the Civil Rights Bill, represented in the Appendix, do casus as follows:

SECTION 1. No citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, immunities, or privileges of any kind, of any person who is not of either color or condition, excepting, or regulation now existing in this State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

SEC. 2. This act of any part of the first section of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the party or parties violating it shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500.

SEC. 3. Discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white" or of any other word, name, term, or description, or regulation now existing in this State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Senate has spent the best part of another day on the bill to allow a railroad company to occupy the tow-path of the unfinished Chenango Canal extension south of the Susquehanna River. The Constitution forbids the State to sell or lease the canals, or any portion of them. The question debated to-day was whether the bill under consideration did not conflict with the Constitution. The canal itself is a burden to the State, and it would be a considerable saving to the State to have the railroad company maintain the fences and numerous bridges thrown across it. It is doubtful, however, if it can be given up to a railroad without an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Tremain introduced a bill this morning authorizing an issue of bonds by the City of New-York for the payment of damages to persons whose property is or may be injured by the opening of new streets and public places, and closing of old ones in the region north of Fifty-ninth-st. and west of the Central Park. The bill was referred to a committee to be considered by the assessors of the city. It appears that provision for the compensation of property-owners for such damages is made by existing laws, but it is held that there are cases not covered by previous legislation on this subject. The bill submitted was drawn by John Devlin.

The Quarantine establishment appears to give more trouble to each successive Legislature. By a bill introduced to-day by Senator Allen, it is proposed to abolish the Commissioners of Quarantine, and to vest most of their powers in a board consisting of the Comptroller, Treasurer and State Engineer. The other powers are given to the Board of Health of New-York City.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

A large number of bills were reported at the evening session of the Assembly, among them the bill prohibiting the collection of more than 7 per cent interest, but in case of usury, inflicting the loss of only the excess over that rate.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to improve the navigation to East Rockaway, and also to incorporate an elevated railroad company in New-York. It authorizes the construction of a road through Broadway up to Hartwood.

C. Cornell introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Works to lay aside the ascertained amount of money due John B. Green for laying water pipes.

Mr. Blumhein introduced a bill to prevent abuses in the Police Courts of New-York, and in relation to the salary of Justices of the peace. It provides for the removal of Justices for gross misconduct, and for the payment of fees of \$100 a day by Judges of the Superior Court, but they shall first have a hearing. Fines are to be paid to the Chamberlain. The annual salary of each Police Justice shall be \$7,500, and of each clerk \$1,000.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill for the improvement of the parks and public places in the City of New-York, which authorizes the Comptroller to issue stock for a public fund to be called the City Improvement Fund to an amount not exceeding \$10,000, and which shall be in addition to existing appropriations.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of H. G. Eastman of Poughkeepsie as State Commissioner of Public Charities.

The Canal Board to-day made the following appointments of Collectors:

At Poughkeepsie, C. C. Cushing, reappointed; Montezuma, William Tracy; and New-York, William A. Robertson.

(For State Legislative Proceedings see Third page.)

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

A NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet colleagues were in consultation four hours, yesterday. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor, to-day, and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming Cabinet.

SERIOUS RIOT IN ENGLAND.

CONFlict BETWEEN ENGLISHMEN AND IRISHMEN AT WOLVERHAMPTON—THREE THOUSAND PERSONS ENGAGED.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred in Wolverhampton, a town of Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingham, yesterday. At least 3,000 persons were engaged in the conflict. Firearms and knives were freely used, and there was much bloodshed, though no cases of fatal injury have been reported. At last accounts from the town order had been restored, and it was believed there would be no repetition of the rioting.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FRAUDS.

RELEASE OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED AT CORK.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

The three men arrested in Cork yesterday on suspicion of being the persons who committed the frauds on the Bank of England were released from custody this morning, no evidence connecting them with the forgeries having been produced.

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Francisco Salmeron was, to-day, elected President of the National Assembly, and Sandral and Lopez, Secretaries.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. James L. Orr, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Russia, was received by the Czar yesterday, and he presented his credentials.

The religious excitement in Geneva, Switzerland, caused by the preaching of Father Hayetine is increasing. The reverend gentleman is meeting with great success. The Ultramontane are much exasperated.

The Porto Rico Abolition bill was again under consideration in the Spanish National Assembly on Tuesday. An amendment offered by Señor Ruiz, providing that abolition of Slavery on the Island shall be gradual.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

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